

POETRY.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPHERD.

I ask not Fame; 'tis fleeting
As breath of balmy eve;
With glory's phantoms cheating,

I ask not gold; it blindefh
To earth the spirit down;
Its hireling slave ne'er findeth
Save but a demon's frown.

I ask not power; it stillfth
The soul's best thoughts of God;
Wide earth with woe it filleth,
And sways an iron rod.

I ask not friends; there liveth
But few who bear the name;
For boasted friendship giveth
A swift, unstable flame.

'Tis not of earth, the treasure
That satisfies the soul;
Its value nought can measure
From north to southern pole.

'Tis found where tears are flowing
Down contrite sinner's cheeks;
Where hearts of love are glowing
While Jesus gently speaks.

MONTREAL, October 29.

While a vain and reckless faction in this Province is organizing measures for the repeal of the Canadian Union, adopted by the Imperial Parliament as the only means of restoring a constitutional form of Government to this part of Her Majesty's dominions, it is truly satisfactory to find, that, in the discharge of his important duties, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has adopted very effective, and, we must add, constitutional means, for putting a stop to the cry of repeal of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain, which has lately been raised in the former country.

"Need I say that I shall withhold all the Government favour and patronage which Administrations are entitled to confer upon their supporters, from all those who take a part in this agitation, no matter what claims they may have, upon other grounds to the good will of the Government?"

Let us hope from this excellent warning and example, that the friends of the Union of these Provinces will continue naturally to assist one another in opposing the machinations of its enemies, whoever or whatever they may be; and that, in electing Members of the United Provincial Parliament, they will use their best efforts to return such Representatives only, as will be determined to maintain the principles and integrity of the Union Act, as the only human means of perpetuating the connexion of the Canadas with the Mother Country.

We stated on Saturday, that, on the 15th instant, a meeting was held at Toronto, for the purpose of forming an Emigration Society; but could not make room for the proceedings, which were, indeed, of a very interesting character and the result of which cannot fail to rebound to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by this patriotic meeting:—

Resolved.—That for the purpose of promoting emigration in this Colony, from Great Britain and Ireland, it is expedient to form an Association of Landed Proprietors and other influential persons, to co-operate with the British North American Colonial Committee, now established in London, which Committee is composed of some of the most wealthy and influential noblemen and landed proprietors in Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved.—That this Association be now formed under the name of "The Canada Emigration Association."

Resolved.—That the objects of the Association shall be the promotion of emigration from the Parent State to this Colony, and, in connexion with the British North American Colonial Committee of London, to establish such a system of Emigration and Colonization as will be beneficial, not only to the emigrant, but to the Mother Country and this Colony—to assist the emigrant, upon his arrival, by information, in the procurement of employment, and in the location of lands—to form branch Societies in the several Districts of this Province—to ascertain and procure from the landed proprietors, lists of such lots or portions of lots, as they may be willing to dispose of, either as a free grant, or by sale—to appoint in the several District towns, also, in Montreal, Quebec and New York, agents, whose duty it will be to render such information and assistance to the emigrants as may be requisite—to establish offices in different parts of the Province, for the sale and location of lands—to correspond with the British North American Colonial Committee, and such other Societies as may be established in Great Britain and Ireland, in the promotion of emigration and colonization—and generally, by every means in its power, to aid, comfort and assist our fellow subjects from the British Isles, upon their arrival in this Colony.

Resolved.—That every person subscribing, annually, to the funds of the Association, the sum of twenty shillings, or upwards, shall be

come a member of the same, and shall be entitled to vote for Directors at the first and subsequent annual elections.

Resolved.—That the affairs of the Association shall be conducted by one President, four Vice Presidents, twenty-seven Directors, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, three Trustees, and a Solicitor; and that the said directors, now appointed, together with those from the other Districts, have power to elect their Presidents, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Trustees, and Solicitor, at a meeting to be convened in the month of November next.

Resolved.—That the several Districts of this Province and of Lower Canada, be requested to form Branch Societies in connexion with this Association and the Committee in London; and that the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Branch Societies, be, ex-officio, Directors of this Association.

THE HONORABLE JOHN NEILSON.—This individual who now heads the dissentients of French origin in Lower Canada against the universal demands of the British population for a new Constitution in which their interests will find protection, was formerly the chosen envoy of the British to represent to the Government at home the encroaching, exclusive, and disloyal spirit of that very portion of the population of the Province whom he now incites to resist the measures of Government. It was only in 1835 that Mr. Neilson went specially to England with the Petition of the Quebec Constitutional Association, pledged to maintain its allegations, and which he did maintain to the utmost of his zeal and abilities. Those abilities being of a superior grade, as all in this country will readily acknowledge, it is not surprising that Mr. Neilson succeeded in persuading the Ministers, Parliament, and the people of England that the French leaders of the House of Assembly were bent upon revolution, and were very successfully pursuing their object by appealing to national prejudices, working upon the "ignorance" of their countrymen of the same French origin, and traitorously perverting the powers of the Assembly given for Constitutional purposes to the subversion of British authority. Let it not be supposed by persons of short memories in this Province that we are going beyond the strictest limit of truth in making this statement. Reference to the petition which Mr. Neilson declared in his letter to the Secretary of State, "truly represented the views of 120,000 souls comprising a majority of the persons of information, property, enterprise, and industry in Lower Canada"—reference to his public instructions, and letters, and energetic representations to Members of Parliament and others in England, will show that we are within the mark when we thus describe the scope of his mission and labours in 1835.

Since that date the prophetic warnings of the Honorable missionary of the Constitutional Association have been unhappily realized. Attempts have been made to subvert the British authority and by the very party whose reasonable projects he made known to the British Government and Parliament. Having imbibed certain impressions from Mr. Neilson's experience of the designs of that party, and convinced by his representations as to the causes of the evils under which the Country laboured, the British Government and Parliament have adopted steps to secure to the British inhabitants that "just right to a fair and equitable representation in the Provincial Assembly" which was prayed for by the Petition in order to escape alleged also by the Petition "those ill disguised projects of exclusion and proscription against subjects of the British Crown not of the same national origin" as the majority of the Assembly. The British Government and Parliament have adopted measures to merge national distinctions and prejudices in one general British interest, to give a fair representation in the Legislature to the British and French alike, avoiding thereby the evils so forcibly pointed out by Mr. Neilson in 1835. A French majority, to prevent the perversion of constitutional powers in such hands, by providing for the payment of the officers of Civil Government, for a time at least; and now we find this same consistent politician ballooning on the party thus limited in their powers of mischief, by cries of oppression, robbery, and proscription.

Now, surely this gentleman is betraying the interests he formerly took under his charge. Considering that he was once allied with the identical French party whom he afterwards denounced to the Government, some of the honest habitants of the Country we understand, feel somewhat alarmed for their position under his leadership. For ourselves we have not the least doubt that the party which shall follow him in his present career will be betrayed to their ruin. It is most devoutly to be wished that the Franco-Canadians would open their eyes to the real posture of affairs, and the prospect before them if they put too much faith in the evil advisers by whom they are beset.

LONDON, October 10.

CHINA.

From Machao we have received intelligence of the death on the 21 of June, of Lord John Churchill, of H. M. S. "Druid," the crew of which vessel are described as a set of as fine and gallant fellows as any in H. M. S. service. The European inhabitants of that place were, by the last accounts, enjoying themselves in festivity and pony-racing, undisturbed by the Chinese, who seemed to entertain no fear whatever of coming events, regarding us still as too insignificant to cope with the heavenly dynasty; ere long they will find they have grievously miscalculated the prowess of the Pan Qui, and will in their turn learn no doubt to "tremble intensely!" Although we entertain no fear of ultimate success, there is no question that our Celestial foes will, before they are finally convinced of our superiority, occasion us some little annoyance, and may be, a toughish tussel or two. Of this, the smart skirmish between the opium schooner Hellas and sundry junks, bears tolerable evidence. The circumstances of this encounter are these:—The Hellas, Captain Janucey, when laying becalmed off the island of Namoo—one of the group in the vicinity of Canton, was attacked by several junks and very nearly captured. The crew of the schooner consisted of fifty men, twenty-five of whom were Europeans and Lascars, were wounded in the fray, amongst them the captain of the vessel, rather severely. The enemy who had the decided advantage in numbers, fought in a very determined way, and would no doubt have taken the schooner had not a breeze sprung up and thus enabled her commander to get his guns to bear upon his overpowering antagonists.

Our aggregate force in the China expedition amounts to 15,000 men, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. European troops from the three Presidencies and Ceylon - 6,666; Native soldiers and sailors from do. - 2,175; Camp followers from do. - 1,930; Forces from England - 5,079.

This, to be sure, appears but a small force in comparison to the enormous population of China, the majority of which might be made available (however feebly) to oppose us; but we doubt not that the proverbial skill and courage of British arms will amply compensate for the deficiency in point of number.

At Peking the only incident of interest was the promulgation of an edict laudatory of the incomparable virtues of the late Empress, who is described as the most lovely of her sex, and a paragon of filial duty. The discolorate spouse is said to bewail this irrevocable loss with the keenest anguish, and has issued a mandate that her posthumous name should, in earnest of her exemplary devotion to her family, be proclaimed Heou Tseuen Huanghow, which, when rendered into civilized language, signifies "Empress Perfection of Filial Obedience."

After this display of conjugal sorrow, the imperial hand was ordered to strike up the merriest of Chinese melodies, a philosophical mode of banishing care, rather novel in the mournful history of domestic bereavement. Piracy around the unprotected coast, the distribution of seditious proclamations, and rebellion in the interior, still continue to aggravate the afflictions of the Flowry Land, and threaten, of themselves, to subvert the reigning dynasty. These calamities, combined with the hostilities of "the barbarians," and a singular traditional prophecy that "a white people from the west, clothed from the head to the feet," would invade China and prove themselves the most successful of aggressors, have placed the Celestial Throne in unequivocal jeopardy and feverish excitement.

Defensive preparations still continued to be made, such as the blocking up the river with stones, piling its banks with granite, for the purpose, it is supposed, of erecting fortifications, &c. &c.; and old Governor Lin has been displaying his profound knowledge of naval tactics with the two schooners lately built by him and armed in the European style:—These craft have had a sham fight with a vessel called the "Cambridge," which, after the most terrific onslaught (the crew of the "Cambridge" having been previously taken out of her to prevent unaccountable accidents) terminated in the signal victory of the said schooners! This conquest, like that at Chumpee, still fresh, we presume, in the memory of our readers, will doubtless be reported at Peking in glowing colours, and the assailants will, in all probability, be exalted to the nineteenth heaven for their skill and valour! The prevalence of these delusions and misrepresentations strengthen the opinion we have all along expressed, that the Celestial Dynasty will never accede to us the palm of victory unless we afford ocular demonstration of the fact at the Court of Peking. Since we have embarked in this remarkable enterprise, it is to be hoped our gallant band will not quit the banks of the Bocca Tigris without convincing the nation at large, from the mighty Emperor at Peking to the fire-eating Lin at Canton, that the British flag is not the insignificant bit of bunting they have hitherto imagined it, and that it will no longer suffer with impunity the many taunts and indignities it has hitherto silently borne in mercy towards a foe so puny, so vacillating, and so ignorant.

One of our morning contemporaries has published the Chinese articles of war, consisting of ten regulations, remarkable for the acute sense of the political principles they enjoin, and the absurdity of the redundant language in which those precepts are expressed. The first of these ten statutes maintains, that, "whoever, through fear, or to save his life, flees, must, by the laws of war, be decapitated." Now, without laying claim to a superiority of arrogance, we venture to predict that the next overland mail (which will, in all human probability, bring us the closing scene of this mysterious melodrama) will convey the intelligence of flagrant violation on the part of the Chinese of the article we have quoted from their martial code, and that the valiant Lin will be one of the first to suffer the dreadful punishment therein prescribed!

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The note of Colonel G. Lloyd Hodges to J. W. Larking, Esq., announcing his departure, is dated Sep. 22, and is to the following effect:—

Sir—I have just received the instructions of His Excellency Viscount Ponsoby to suspend my functions as Consul-general, and to embark on board one of her Majesty's ships anchored off this port.

Yourself and the other consular officers resident in Egypt will remain in their posts, but will strike their flags and await further orders. In a second note he says—

As I await the orders of Her Majesty's government respecting the removal of British subjects in Egypt, it has been arranged that they shall remain, provisionally, under the protection of a power long united by ties of alliance and friendship with the British Crown.

The Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has undertaken to superintend the interests and safety of those who remain. You will give him every practicable assistance in the execution of the important task he has assumed.

OUR FLEET IN THE LEVANT.

A letter from Malta says—

Her Majesty's ship "Vanguard," Captain Sir David Dunn, arrived on the 4th inst. at Malta, in twenty days from Cork, bringing Lieut-Colonel Hamilton, 11 other officers, 271 men, 29 women, and 31 children of the 19th regiment, as a reinforcement of this garrison, which has been left for some time one regiment short of its usual strength. By this arrival the British force under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford will be increased to thirteen line of battle ships, six frigates, two post-voctes, one sloop, five brigs, two steam-frigates, three other powerful war steamers, one steam tender, two steam packets, two surveying vessels, one receiving ship, and one coal depot; making in all 42 pendants, of the burden of 47,549 tons, mounting 1,301 guns carrying 9,605 officers, men and boys, and 2741 marines and marine artillery. The combined strength of the steamers is 2,200 horse power.

By a letter of the 5th we are informed that—

To the trade of Malta it has been this moment officially notified that the blockade of the ports and coast of Alexandria and Egypt is to commence on the 13th inst.

We have little further news from Syria. By the accounts which reached Constantinople from Beyrout, it would appear that Ibrahim Pasha, though he himself evacuated Beyrout, left some hundred men within to blow it up, should the allies enter it, which however they are not under the necessity of doing.

Sir Charles Smith had returned in ill-health to Constantinople.

Admiral Hugon, with the French squadron, was off the Piræus on the 30th ult. and was in constant communication with Candia by means of a light brig-of-war.

THE POLITICAL DRAMA.

The present situation of the great Powers of Europe reminds one of a scene in some tragedy of mistakes, in which the actors, armed and masked, are on the eve of committing the most fatal blunders and the most irretrievable crimes, without comprehending their causes or their consequences. Perplexed by the arts of some malicious agent, foe embraces foe, and friends are on the point of assailing friends. Will no kind hand, no vigorous blow of truth, strike off the vizors, remove the disguise, and let us stand face to face as we are? England and France, in the foremost rank, would find themselves almost engaged in a deadly struggle, without a spar of hostility between the two countries, with nothing to gain by the victory of either side, yet with everything that is dearest to common sense, to freedom, and to civilization staked on the terrible issue. Whilst Russia in the background, more disguised, watches the result of her great artifice, ready, like another Iago, to aim her sword at the wounded Cassio or the silly Rodrigo, and to sacrifice alike her victim and her dupe.—Times.

WHERE AND WHAT IS BEYROUT?—Beyrout is the ancient Beryta, which was originally colonized from Sidon. In 536 the town was destroyed by an earthquake. It was no sooner rebuilt than it had to sustain a lengthened siege by the Saracens who finally obtained possession of it. It subsequently fell into the power of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem; but in 1111 Saladin succeeded in driving all the Christians out of it. After a frequent change of masters, Beyrout at length became the residence of the Emir Fakir Eddyn, Prince of the Druses, who perished there in defending his dominions against the powerful Amurath the IV. Since that period Beyrout has constantly belonged, although usurped by the Egyptians, to the Ottoman empire. It will be the principal trading port of the central part of Syria, and the point by which Damascus, the entrepot of Europe and Asia, received all its merchandize and to which it directed all its expeditions. Its population is 12,000; its commerce worth 200,000l.; its means of defence seaward were a small fort, some batteries constructed on the mole by which the port is sheltered, a small bastion, and fortified gates. Landward, the sole fortification is a wall flanked by towers, to which a few intrenchments were recently added by the orders of Solyman Bey.

The Dublin Mail says—"With sorrow and confusion we observe, for the first time in the political history of our country, an inclination amongst a section of the protestants—neither few nor inactive—to swerve from the hitherto unvaried allegiance with which Protestants have clung to the British connection."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT OXFORD.

On Saturday last William Davy, a young man of dashing appearance, attired in a military cloak and cap, and wearing mustachios underwent a final examination in the Magistrates' room in the County gaol of Oxford, before Mr. W. Ashurst, Chairman of the Oxford Quarter Sessions, and a full bench of magistrates on a charge of shooting at, with intent to murder, Mr. John Davey, a gentleman of independent property, residing at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. Mr. Hedges solicitor of Wallingford, appeared in support of the prosecution. The room was crowded to excess by the friends of the prosecutor, who is beloved by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.—The prosecutor, who is between 60 and 70 years of age, and who, while giving his evidence, seemed greatly affected, being sworn, stated that the prisoner was his nephew and heir-at-law. He was twenty-three years of age, and on attaining his majority came into the possession of a good fortune, which he had squandered away in dissipation in London. About three weeks back the prisoner came unexpectedly down to Dorchester, and waiting upon witness asked him to give him some money. Witness felt surprised at such a request but, being assured by the prisoner that he was without money, he gave him £40 and advice as to his future conduct. He did not see any more of the prisoner till he was bro't there in custody. On Friday, the 25th ult. witness, who was one of the guardians of the poor of his parish, attended a vestry meeting from which he was returning about half past eight in the evening, when in crossing the garden attached to his residence he heard something snap, immediately followed by the report of a pistol, which was evidently discharged at him, as something hard at the same moment struck him on the breast. Not knowing what injury he had sustained, he ran in doors, and found that where he was struck he was not wounded but severely bruised. Having raised an alarm his brother made inquiries, and suspicion fell upon the prisoner, as a person answering his description had been seen loitering about witness's dwelling for some time previous to the attempt made on his life. Witness had no doubt that the person who fired was concealed behind a tree near which he was walking. Whatever struck him did so as it passed him sideways, but in all probability he should have been mortally wounded had not the darkness of the night been unfavorable to the aim of his intended assassin.

Mr. Thomas Davey deposed, that on being told by his brother what had occurred, he made strict inquiries, and ascertained that a person answering the description of the prisoner had on the same evening been seen in the neighborhood. Witness thought that he no doubt would take the earliest opportunity of starting for London by the Great Western Railway, and accordingly, accompanied by a friend, he repaired to Reading the same

night to watch the mail train start at five o'clock the next morning. About five minutes before five o'clock the following morning, witness having screened himself from view, saw the prisoner enter one of the first class carriages, and immediately witness and his friend got into the carriage next to the one in which the prisoner was. On arriving at the railway terminus at Paddington, witness took the opportunity of quickly alighting, and going up to one of the officers belonging to the railway, authorized him to take the prisoner into custody on the charge above specified.—Joseph Collard, Superintendent of the Railway Police, stated that he took the prisoner into custody when told to do so by the last witness, and on telling him on what charge he declared his innocence. Witness then searched him, and found two large pistols loaded with powder and ball, a sword-stick, a sovereign, and some silver. He then hand-cuffed the prisoner, and conveyed him down to that gaol. Witness recollected the prisoner going down on the Friday afternoon by the four o'clock train from Paddington to Moulsoford, which was six miles from the prosecutor's residence, and the nearest station thereto. The prisoner arrived at Moulsoford at a quarter of 6 o'clock. On taking him into custody his clothes and boots were very muddy, from which fact witness conjectured that after leaving Dorchester he had walked to Reading (a distance of 19 miles) to be in waiting for the train, by which he started for town.

Several respectable witnesses swore to having seen the prisoner in the neighborhood of the prosecutor's residence on Friday evening.—The prisoner cross-examined these witnesses at some length, but elicited nothing to shake their testimony as to his identity.—The evidence being concluded, the prisoner was asked by the Chairman if he had anything to say, when he replied in the negative.—The witnesses were then all bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial on the capital charge of "shooting with intent to kill," at the Lent Assizes, which take place in March next.—The examination, which lasted six hours, did not terminate till seven o'clock in the evening.

Baloon Ascent.—Tuesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Charles Green, the celebrated aeronaut, made his 27th ascent in the great Nassau Baloon, from the grounds of the Commercial Gas Company at Stepney, accompanied by Mr. Isaac Mercer, the engineer of the gas works, and who ascended with him about two years ago from Vauxhall. Three other persons, who declined giving their names to the reporter, also accompanied the veteran aeronaut in this aerial excursion. The day was remarkably fine for the season, and crowds of persons of all classes were upon the ground and in the immediate neighborhood. By three o'clock it was found that there was not sufficient ballast in the machine, when another gentleman stepped forward and begged to be admitted, which was immediately acceded to. The power of the machine was then found to be just sufficient for an easy ascent, and Mr. Green immediately let go the only hold which bound him to terra firma, and the ascent took place very majestically, amidst the loud huzzas of the delighted spectators. The baloon took a south-easterly course, and no doubt, fell somewhere in Kent. This was probably, an experimental voyage on the part of Mr. Green, as no change was made for admittance into the grounds.

Wreck of the Royal George.—Lt. Symonds, the able and indefatigable assistant of Colonel Pasley in the operations against the wreck, quitted Spithead on the 12th inst., previous to his embarkation, having been ordered to Syria. The work has, however, been carried on with no less activity than before, and, in spite of the strength of last week's spring tides, several fragments of beams, &c., have been recovered, and on Friday, the 16th inst., a strong and very perfect stanchion of the orlop deck was got up, which must have rested on the keelson, nearly midships. A very useful expedient has recently been adopted, by drawing a half anchor, made for the purpose, but without a palm, and weighing about 7 cwt., over the wreck, which nearly buries itself in the mud, and on meeting with beams, planks, or floor timbers, generally breaks through them, as few remain that have not been shattered by numerous explosions, and partially raises them out of the mud, and thus enables the divers to get at them and sling them, without the trouble of search for them, for the creeper itself cannot weigh any fragment, but separates from it after being hauled up a few feet above the bottom. This instrument has been called a dog's-nose by the Chatham riggers now employed on the wreck, who recollect the same sort of creeper having been used in the Medway, about 30 years ago, by the late Mr. Hemmings, when Master Attendant of that dockyard.—Hampshire Telegraph.

Extraordinary Case.—On Thursday, James Tebbenham, aged 28 years, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Condie, charged by Francis Bailey, Esq. of 37, Tavistock-place, Tristock-square, with stealing a bonnet, shawl, a petticoat, and other articles belonging to the female servants. Mr. Bailey having been sworn, stated that the prisoner was his footman. On Tuesday night last, about half-past eleven o'clock, he was at his residence, when he looked out of a window, and perceived that the street door was open. [He here explained that his house stands back about 400 yards, and there was a colonnade with a covering leading through the garden from the front residence in the street. Observing the door open, and imagining that it had been carelessly left open by the servants, he was proceeding thither to close it, when he found the prisoner standing at the door attired in woman's clothes. Witness inquired what he was doing there. He replied "I am only ringing the bell for the servant." He then recognised him as being his footman, and he had left a lighted candle in the passage. The witness called a policeman, and gave him into custody. Mr. Condie now ordered that the female apparel should be stripped of. This was done, and the prisoner then appeared in his shirt, a pair of black trowsers, the bottoms of the leggings being partly turned up, clean white stockings, light pumps, a blue white-spotted silk handkerchief round his neck, no whiskers, and his own hair curled at the temples, and a piece of black tape hair band round his forehead to keep his curls smooth. He seemed quite abashed, and the auditory were convulsed with laughter. James Beck, the cook having identified the gown, &c. he was remanded till Wednesday.